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Crime Prevention Measures

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Abstract: This article is devoted to preventive measures to prevent juvenile delinquency. Regulatory and legal framework of the preventive service.

Keywords: prevention, crime, minors, legal framework, legislation.

INTRODUCTION. The history of the fight against crime shows that the possibilities of the system of criminal punishment in regulating human behavior are not identical to the dynamics and trends in the development of crime. Until now, it is not uncommon for those who were prosecuted for previous crimes to commit repeated crimes.

Accordingly, it becomes obvious that in the policy of the state to combat crime, it is more effective to take measures to prevent crime than to punish.

To prevent crime in the context of globalization, it is necessary to adopt long-term strategic programs, taking into account the economic, political, social and legal factors that affect the crime situation.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. Some aspects of improving the application of legal norms on the prevention of youth recidivism Q.R. Abdurasulova, Z.A. Amirov A.G. Zakirova, Z.S. Zaripov, I. Ismailov, R. Kabulov, Q. Mirzajanov, A.A. Otajonov, Yu.S. Pulatov, M.A. Rajabova, A.K. Rasulev, M.X. Studied in the scientific works of Rustambaev, SB Khodjakulov, Sh.R. Gafurov. Q.R. Abdurasulova, A.G. Zakirovas women, including young women crime prevention, Z.A. Amirov I. Ismailov, N.T. Ismoilov, SB Khodjakulov Improving the general prevention of juvenile and youth crime, Sh.R. Gafurov studied the theoretical and practical aspects of improving crime prevention among unorganized youth. M.X. Rustambaev, A.A. The Otajonovs studied the penalties and other legal measures that could be applied to young people who had committed socially dangerous acts.

Foreign scientists: M.Yu.Kalinkina, D.M.Kafarova The concept and peculiarities of youth recidivism, S.V.Maksimova, M.N. Gernet, Yu.A.Vakutina, A.I.Gurova, S.Ya.Lebedeva, E.F.Pobegailo, D.A.Koretsky, O.V.Starkova, Problems of prevention and fight against professional and recidivism of youth, N.N.Bolshova, A.B.Guseynov, D.N.Dorodonova, Reasons for recidivism of similar crimes by young people, A.I.Morozov, I.R.Morokov, A.Tukeev, A.A. Chekalinas studied the characteristics of young people who had committed recidivism.

DISCUSSION. Important in the implementation of these programs is the improvement of the legal status of subjects directly involved in the prevention of crime. As you know, at the present stage of development of Uzbekistan, a number of initiatives have been put forward aimed at fundamentally reforming the judicial and legal system, including the prevention of offenses and the fight against crime.

More than 150 legislative acts have been adopted. Concepts such as “Safe City”, “Safe Tourism”, which contain innovative ideas for crime prevention, have been introduced into life. Most

importantly, this sphere is being reformed on the basis of the vital principle of the need not to combat the consequences of offenses, but to prevent them.

In particular, a structure responsible for ensuring public security, the National Guard, has been created, and its powers have been defined. An important issue facing all of us is the prevention of delinquency and crime among young people. Because youth is our future.

Based on this, significant work is being done in Uzbekistan to prevent various vices among young people, to ensure their rights and legitimate interests. In particular, no later than 3 months after gaining independence, that is, on November 20, 1991, the law "On the Fundamentals of the State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.

In 2016, the law "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted in a new edition. In addition, the laws "On guarantees of the rights of the child, on the prevention of lack of control and delinquency among minors", "On the protection of children from information harmful to their health" have been adopted, and a number of international documents have been ratified.

In order to effectively organize the work of the parliament on work with youth, a commission on youth issues of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan was recently created and began its activities.

One of the main tasks of this commission is to make proposals for creating decent conditions for mastering professions, providing employment, developing business skills, widely involving them in entrepreneurial activities, introducing effective mechanisms for the prevention of delinquency and crime among young people marked as one.

The bodies of internal affairs, the State Security Service, the prosecutor's office have been radically improved, this process is proceeding consistently. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies and public organizations has been strengthened, and the responsibility of local executive authorities in the fight against crime has been increased.

An important place in the prevention of crime is occupied by state bodies and institutions, in particular law enforcement agencies. As for the investigators of these bodies, firstly, the investigator is one of the main subjects of the crime prevention system; secondly, it is the investigation that determines the consequences of the crime; thirdly, it is the investigative way that creates the basis for the activities of other subjects involved in the prevention of crimes. It is no exaggeration to say that it is in the course of an investigation that it is determined why and how crimes are committed. Analysis of these causes allows us to develop and implement measures to eradicate crime.

Summarizing the above, we can say that it is the purposeful activity of the investigator that is an important component of the fight against crime. In our opinion, the general tasks of the investigator in preventive activities include:

- ✓ establishment of organizational bases for carrying out preventive measures;
- ✓ to develop stages and tactics for carrying out preventive measures;
- ✓ Selection and application of preventive measures.

And the special duties of the investigator can conditionally be divided into:

- ➢ taking into account their criminological and forensic nature in identifying the causes that contributed to the commission of crimes;
- ➢ identification of objects of preventive influence within the framework of forensic activities;

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- determination of the main directions of crime prevention based on the analysis of the conducted investigative actions;
- implementation of preventive measures of a special forensic nature.

The application of preventive measures during the preliminary investigation has a number of specific features. In particular, technical and tactical means are used to establish the causes of a crime. It should also be noted here that the preventive measures used during the preliminary investigation serve to prevent specific crimes, allowing you to quickly influence the criminogenic situation.

Crime prevention should be seen as a complex social problem. At the same time, it should be noted that crime prevention not only covers a wide range of measures, but is also an important area of social regulation.

Prevention of crimes is the activity of subjects with a special status, aimed at combating the causes of crime, covering various areas of public life. One of the main functions of the investigator in the fight against crime is to educate citizens in the spirit of respect for the law, encourage law-abiding, prevent the commission of new crimes.

When exercising these functions, the investigating authorities, in addition to criminal prosecution, carry out individual measures of influence and other criminological measures. A number of scientists believe that measures of social impact occupy an important place in the preventive activities of the investigator. Because at the same time, along with the elimination of the consequences of offenses, there will be a fight against such vices as alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, and suicide. The establishment of a weekly Thursday on the initiative of the President of our country as the Day for the Prevention of Crime and Crime has become an important direction in strengthening the legal and social protection of children, strengthening the system for preventing delinquency among adolescents, and increasing the responsibility of guardianship and guardianship authorities.

Law enforcement agencies, families, educational institutions and the general public are entrusted with the prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency, participation in the spiritual, moral, legal, aesthetic, physical, labor education of minors in the regions, promoting the formation of a healthy lifestyle for them, social and pedagogical rehabilitation and health improvement juveniles returning from penitentiary institutions. they are entrusted with the task of assisting in the adaptation of children.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. Summing up, we can say that fruitful work on the ground with representatives of various public and state organizations, mahalla activists on raising and educating young people as healthy and perfect people, creating all conditions for them to go in for sports and physical culture, organizing libraries for the effective use of their free time will ensure the comprehensive development of educated, highly social youth. spares no effort and potential for the development of the country and the life of our people in the near and long term.

Systemic crime prevention reforms being carried out in our country will contribute to ensuring peace and tranquility of our people.

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